

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 13, 1846.

Democratic Nominations.

For Governor.

JAMES WHITCOMB.

For Lieutenant Governor.

P. S. DUNNING.

Saved his Hide—Resignation of Mr. Orth, the Whig Candidate for Lieut. Governor.

We find the following letter from Mr. Orth, in the Tippecanoe Journal of May 7th. We had heard of Mr. Orth's withdrawal from the canvass some days since, but we thought it would be more generous to permit himself and his friends to choose their own time and manner of making the fact public. So much generosity was certainly due to our Whig friends in their great tribulation.

Mr. Orth's Letter.

LAFAYETTE, 4th May, 1846.

Hon. DAVID WALLACE,
Chairman Whig State Central Committee.

Dear Sir—I herewith decline a canvass for the office of Lieut. Governor.

The success of our principles, in which I feel a deep and abiding interest, as well as justice to myself, demand of me the step I have taken.

My sincere regret for the course that circumstances have compelled me to adopt, is much alleviated by the reflection, that the party may find an able man to fill my place, and one who will concentrate upon himself its entire strength.

With sentiments of respect,
I am your obedient servant,
GODLOVE S. ORTH.

In relation to this withdrawal the Tippecanoe Journal puts on the best face possible, and says:

"While Mr. Orth's numerous personal and political friends, in every section of the State, will deeply regret the existence of circumstances which seem to render this course both necessary and proper, they cannot fail to approve it, and will duly appreciate the motives of patriotism and devotion to the Whig cause, which have impelled him to adopt it."

"The fact is not to be disguised, that, notwithstanding Mr. Orth's great personal popularity, his vote in opposition to the 'Butler bill,' (as the Public Debt and Canal Bill has been familiarly called,) would have lost him hundreds, perhaps thousands of votes, in those counties more particularly interested in the extension of the Canal to the Ohio River—which circumstance could not have failed to dispirit and discourage the Whigs all over the State, and might, possibly, have brought upon us a general and overwhelming defeat."

"Mr. Orth felt, that while he could have cheerfully submitted to a sacrifice of himself; if, in so doing, he could have benefited the cause; yet, that when, to that personal sacrifice was to be added, most likely, general defeat, he could not hesitate a moment as to the course which patriotism called upon him to pursue."

"In retiring thus from the canvass, he will bear with him, the sympathy, the confidence, and the respect of all—leaving behind him the prejudice which a single act in the conscientious discharge of his duty, has unfortunately excited against him; the time will doubtless come when ample justice will be done him, by even those who now feel disposed to withhold from him their support."

"The withdrawal of Mr. Orth imposes a highly responsible duty upon the State Central Committee, the selection of a suitable man to fill his place. This duty will be promptly performed, however; and we shall, we doubt not, by next week, be able again to present an unbroken front to our political opponents."

This is a lame attempt to explain away the plain deductions which every man will naturally draw from Mr. Orth's voluntary withdrawal from the political field. So far as we can learn from Mr. O.'s letter, the only reason he gives for declining to run the risk of the contest is, the anticipation of certain defeat on his own part. That he would be defeated, however probable it might seem, could only be certainly known after the event had occurred. Consequently all the talk about his being impelled to decline, through "motives of patriotism and devotion to the Whig cause," is ridiculous—a begging of the question, at least. This however is a matter for the Whigs to settle among themselves. We have only to say, that we should not thank a candidate of our party for playing such a game of "heads I win, tails you lose," upon us.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Orth's great personal popularity," he expected to be beaten. Well, we suppose Mr. MARSHALL is sensible enough to expect the same result in his case. But how would it help his party, if he should, like Mr. Orth, back out, to escape the stigma of defeat? We think it would puzzle even the Tippecanoe Journal to tell.

About the best way to do in all cases of this kind is to speak out the simple truth. By this means unpleasant strictures are to a great extent avoided. It would have been better, for instance, for Mr. Orth to have said plainly, that there was no hope of his election by the Whig party, because, notwithstanding his "great personal popularity," the Whigs could not poll votes enough to elect him. They had nothing in reserve to offer him as a prospective indemnification for the personal labor he would be expected to perform in the contest, and therefore, to save himself trouble and his friends unnecessary excitement, he would quietly back out, and "acknowledge the corn" to the Democrats. By this course he would not only save himself a deal of vexation, but he would escape that stultification which the Whigs always inflict upon their unfortunate candidates after election, by charging their defeat to the account of their "great personal unpopularity."

What will the Whigs do now for a candidate? is a question frequently put. Well, we don't know; and if we can believe the whippers we hear, the Central Whig Committee, to whom the matter is referred, hardly know what to do themselves. Some are in favor of no nomination at all by that committee, fearing the jealousy which exists as to "Central Influence." They think it would be better for the Whigs therefore that no new nomination should be made, but that the Whigs should put DUNNING's name on their tickets, and thus try to run in Marshall over Whitcomb. We don't believe such a scheme would work well if openly avowed as the Whig policy. It wouldn't look fair nor honest; and people always like to appear honest, whether they are so or not.

On the whole, the Whig party is in a bad fix, to say the least of it; and we do not know that we ought to help them out of it if we could. Capt. Scott is after the coin, and he had better come down quietly without standing fire.

CONGRESS.—By the Union of the 5th, we learn that on that day the Senate was occupied in the consideration of the bill providing for the adjustment of suspended pre-emption claims. An animated and interesting discussion took place. The bill, after having been reported from the committee of the whole, with several amendments, was recommitted.

The House took final action on the bill to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the current fiscal year, which has for a long time been pending between the two houses. It must yet again be submitted to the action of the Senate.

The House then took up in committee the bill making appropriation for the Post Office Department. The committee adopted the amendment of Mr. McKay, appropriating \$25,000 for the line of mail steamers from New York to Bremen—thus confirming, to this extent, the Post Office contract. The bill is still in committee.

Common School Education.

We learn with great pleasure, that Mr. H. F. West is soon to commence, in this city, the publication of a periodical to be devoted to the cause of Common School Education. Mr. West we believe is fully competent to perform the task which he will thus assume, with ability and usefulness, and it will be for the public to add, by a generous support,—with success.

In this State, we regret to say it, the subject of common school education has been sadly neglected, though it is universally admitted to be of the highest importance. This neglect has occurred on the part of those alive to the importance of the matter, chiefly because of the absence of some means by which their efforts at reform could be concentrated and made effective to the accomplishment of the end in view.

In the proposed publication this means will be furnished, and we hope to see a spirit aroused which will exert a healthy influence, and ultimately secure to a vast number of our youth, who are now growing up in ignorance, the incalculable benefits of good school houses and good teachers. Every sound principle of morals and politics points to this beginning as the only true basis of rational freedom. A good and early education is no less necessary to the order of the commonwealth, and to the preservation of the State, than to the benefit of individuals. Without it, the mass of the people are deprived of the means of improvement, they are enveloped in ignorance, they become the victims of the cunning, they become degenerate, reckless and improvident, and finally vice and crime and their lamentable consequences are the deplorable result. A good education, says an anonymous writer, "is the great eye of a nation through which the people see the tendency of the laws in their proper unclouded light, and which prepares them to bend with becoming submission to their authority. It opens to them the fundamental laws of Christian morality, which comprises those of a just government, and impresses on their minds the great tribute they owe to the State that protects their lives and properties—their reciprocal duties to their neighbors who alleviate their afflictions, and succor them in distress. It is the basis of temperance, of prudence, of wisdom, of subordination, of social order, and of individual and public confidence. It is the great centre of union that civilizes nations, and links them into one endearing society. It is a lamp that perpetually burns before man's eyes, that illumines the recesses and byways through which his ignorant and credulous fellow-man was led to the perpetration of crime, and thence to an ignominious death. It is his only safeguard against the luring wiles of the designing hypocrite, and the machinations of the pensioned informer. It awakens within him that all-saving monitor which stands between him and disaffection to the laws, injustice to his neighbor, or degradation to himself by a departure from moral rectitude."

Aristippus considered a man without Education as a stone, which is insensible to everything around it. Diogenes considered an ignorant man "a beast."

Cicero says, "that a man should have learning, were it only for one's pleasure, independent of all its other advantages." "This is (said he) nourishment to youth, pleasure to old age, an ornament to prosperity, a refuge and comfort in adversity. It diverts us at home, is of no hindrance abroad; it passes the night with us, accompanies us when we travel, and attends us in our rural retreats."

Seneca says, "if you employ your time in study, you will avoid every disgust in life; you will not wish for night, or be weary of the day; you will neither be a burthen to yourself nor unwelcome to others."

"To what higher object (says Plutarch) could Numa have directed his attention, than to the culture of early infancy?"

"Knowledge (says Dr. Johnson) is certainly one of the great means of pleasure, as is confessed by the natural desire which every mind feels of increasing its ideas. Ignorance is mere privation, by which nothing can be produced. It is a vacuity in which the soul sits motionless and torpid for want of attraction, and without knowing why. We always rejoice when we learn, and grieve when we forget."

"A proper Education of poor children (says Sterne) is the foundation of almost every kind of charity. I may say of policy also."

"In every age," said Martin Luther, "even among the heathen, the necessity has been felt of having good school masters, in order to make any thing respectable of a nation. But surely we are not to sit still and wait until they grow up of themselves. We can neither chop them out of wood, nor hew them out of stone. God will work no miracles to furnish that which we have means to provide; we must, therefore, apply our care and money to train up and make them."

"The education of our children," said John Adams to his wife, "is never out of my mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity and spirit. Make them consider every vice shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge."

To these gems we might add those of hundreds of other wise men of all ages and nations, but it is unnecessary.

We shall therefore conclude with a practical remark of Horace Mann, the excellent and efficient superintendent of schools in Massachusetts, which we commend to the attention of those especially who are ready to admit the propriety of the periodical proposed to be published by Mr. West. He justly says, that "every friend of education, who insists upon qualifications superior to the present, is bound to do his part towards furnishing facilities and encouragements by which they can be acquired. We cannot consistently denounce a state of things which we do nothing to improve."

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Union of the 5th states that the Postmaster General had been employed during several preceding days, "in opening the bids for carrying the mails in the western section, for which the contracts come round this year. The number of offers is very great. We understand the bids amount to about \$18,000. In the State of Arkansas alone there are between 60 and 70 routes, and more than 1,100 bids were made. We understand, further, that the saving to the department under these bids will be from 30 to 40 per cent. And it is hoped that in consequence of the reductions in the cost of transporting the mail, and in addition to this, if the postage law be so changed, that letters on which the five cents postage is paid be reduced from half an ounce to a quarter of an ounce, it may come to pass, at no distant time, that the department may be able to pay its own expenses, without drawing for additional resources upon the general treasury."

THE NAVY.—The Union publishes an able and luminous report of the Secretary of the Navy, made to Congress in response to a call from that body, and indicating the views of the Secretary as to the reforms which are demanded in our naval service. As a model of clear and conclusive logical statement, this report is every way worthy of its author's reputation. We shall endeavor to copy the report for the information of our readers.

THE DEAD BODY of Jonathan Rogers was recently found in the woods, a mile and a half from his house, in Elkhart county. Verdict of coroner's Jury, "Delirium tremens."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

WAR AT LAST!

Later from the Army of Occupation.

Late News from the Frontier—A Scout-Party of American Cavalry taken Prisoners—Fourteen Men Killed—Requisition for Troops!

By the arrival of the steamship Galveston at New Orleans, May 2d, we have through the newspapers the following important information. The news is doubtless exaggerated; but is had enough at best. Many rumors were afloat at New Orleans, which we do not think worth noticing at length.

From the Extra of the Galveston News of April 30.

The U. S. steamer Monmouth, Capt. Baker, arrived at Galveston on Thursday morning, April 30th, from Brassos St. Iago, bringing exciting news from the Army, and an urgent call for volunteers.

On Thursday morning, April 23d, a Mexican came into Gen. Taylor's camp, and reported 2,000 Mexicans crossing the river, some twenty miles above. That afternoon Capt. Hardee and Thornton were sent with two companies of cavalry, sixty-three men in all, to reconnoitre. On Friday morning they fell into an ambush of the enemy, when Lieut. Cain and twelve men were killed, Capt. Hardee and forty-six men taken prisoners, and Captain Thornton missing. On Saturday afternoon the Mexicans sent in a wounded man, who made the above report. These Mexicans, it is stated, were commanded by Bernaldes and Ramirez.

After the fight, the Mexicans on this side of the river were greatly reinforced, and have surrounded Gen. Taylor's camp, cutting off all communication with Isabel, at which place is the train and all the stores belonging to the army—Gen. Taylor not having on hand over ten days' provisions. There are at Point Isabel 20 artillery men, 30 dragoons, 250 foot soldiers, and 150 citizens and laborers, and the entrenchments are not half finished.

The steamer Monmouth landed Mr. Catlett on the night of the 25th at Port Lavaca, with despatches from Gen. Taylor, calling on Gov. Henderson for 40 companies of riflemen, 60 men each, 20 of the companies to be mounted men, to Corpus Christi, where they will be mustered into service and supplied with provisions—the foot companies will rendezvous at Galveston where transportation will be furnished.

The steamer Augusta was to have left the Brassos St. Iago on Monday night for New Orleans, with Gen. Taylor's call on the Governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama for 8,000 troops. Should immediate relief be sent to Point Isabel, it will most probably fall into the power of the enemy, with all the army stores, and the destruction of the whole army may follow.

Gen. Taylor's works in front of Matamoros would be complete on the morning of the 25th, at which time it was expected the fire would be opened on the city. Troops should not wait the call of the Governor, as will be made for the relief of Point Isabel, as by saving that place only we will have it in our power to render the army timely assistance. Texans! you have now at last a glorious opportunity of retaliating on the perfidious Mexicans the many injuries they have done you, and of carrying that war into the heart of their own country, the cruelties of which they have so often made you feel.

We are indebted for the above to Mr. Benjamin S. Grayson, who has just returned from the Monmouth. He informs us that Capt. Catlett left the army on Sunday night, with a Mexican guide, and passing down the river reached Point Isabel on Monday morning, with General Taylor's despatches to the Governor of Texas. The Monmouth was unable to leave until Monday night in consequence of having to discharge and take in provisions to be sent into Corpus Christi for the volunteers as fast as they arrive. Those were left at St. Joseph's, where the White Wing is now taking them to their places of destination.

An order was issued by Major Bryant, on the 30th ult., requesting the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the companies composing the Galveston Volunteer Battalion, to meet for consultation at 10 o'clock on that morning, at the Galveston Artillery Armory, at Mr. Crawford's store.

Lieut. Kingsbury, of the U. S. Army, gave notice, on the same day, that if 150 or 200 men, with the proper officers, could be raised by the next morning at 8 o'clock, they would be supplied with arms and accoutrements, and would take passage on board the steamer Monmouth, bound for Point Isabel.

We extract the following from a letter addressed to the editors of the Tropic, dated St. Joseph's Island, Texas, April 28: "By the arrival of the steamer Monmouth, this day, intelligence has been received at this place of the Army of Occupation being surrounded by 10,000 Mexican troops. The Mexican army passed the Rio Grande in the night. Captain Thornton, of the 2d Dragoons, in attempting to cut his way out with his company, was killed, also two subalterns and thirteen privates—the remainder taken prisoners. Gen. Taylor on this day (April 29th) engages with the enemy. His whole force of fighting men will not number 3,000. His motto is, 'conquer or die!' The United States troops are eager for the fray."

Military Preparations.

The most intense excitement prevailed in New Orleans. The Governor and his staff were engaged in forming the nucleus of the proposed military organization: rendezvous for the enlistment of volunteers—from each of which the national flag waved—had been formed in every street and corner; business was altogether suspended—and all was ardor, enthusiasm and excitement.

The Louisiana Legislature, on the 2d inst, adopted, BY ACCLAMATION, a bill for raising FOUR REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS, to join the Army in Texas, and making an appropriation of \$100,000, for equipping, transporting, and paying them!

The position of Gen. Taylor is a strong one, and capable of being defended against a greatly superior force; but he may be cut off from his supplies unless reinforced. The Texas troops will soon be on the spot, ready to give a good account of themselves.

On Friday, May 1st, the Galveston fell in with the steam schooner Augusta, Capt. Gillett, from the Brassos St. Iago, boarded her, and brought to New Orleans Col. Donne, bearer of important despatches from Gen. Taylor, and a requisition for troops.

Further Particulars.

We copy the following from the Third Edition of the New Orleans "Delta," dated May 2, 1 o'clock, p. m. The prompt action of the Louisiana Legislature is worthy of all admiration and praise. Our blood courses rapidly as we read.

THE WAR!

Prompt Action of the Legislature.

Passage of a bill by the House of Representatives to provide for the raising of FOUR REGIMENTS OF VOLUNTEERS—\$100,000 appropriated for the purpose, and the Bill passed by acclamation!

State Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—May 2.—AS SOON as the roll was called, Mr. Moore rose and moved that the reading of the journals be dispensed with. Carried.

He then said—Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand an act for raising four regiments of Volunteers—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry—to join the army in Texas, and making an appropriation of \$100,000 for equipping, transporting and paying them.

In introducing the bill, Mr. Speaker, I do not deem it necessary to premise it by a single remark: the news received this morning, renders its necessity obvious to all; this is not a time for making speeches—it is a time for acting. What I want, and what the General Assembly will crine, is a prompt manifestation of the feelings of Louisiana at the present crisis—showing the determination of the State to sustain, in war as in peace, the Federal Government. I move, sir, that the bill be read a first time and a second time by its title. The bill, which is as follows, was then read:

Act to raise volunteers for the Army in Texas.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in general assembly convened, That the sum of \$100,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated, for raising, equipping, transporting, and paying Four Regiments of Volunteers—Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry—for the Army in Texas.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said sum shall be paid on the warrant of the Governor, in such amounts as the said Governor may deem expedient for carrying out the objects of this act.

SEVERAL members, simultaneously: I move, sir, that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Col. Farrar in the Chair. The bill was read and adopted by acclamation.

Col. Phillips moved that the Committee rise and report the bill adopted, without amendment.

The Committee rose, and the bill was so reported. The report was adopted.

Mr. Newport would make one remark, and one only: He hoped it would be unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cole moved that it be adopted by acclamation. The bill was then read a third time. Col. Farrar moved that the yeas and nays on the adoption of the bill be taken, that the unanimity of the House might be seen on the subject.

Mr. Ogden, of Rapides, said that if the yeas and nays were to be taken, it might convey the idea that a difference of opinion on the propriety of passing the bill was anticipated, when not a dissenting voice would be raised against its passage.

Mr. Smith moved that the bill be adopted by acclamation. It was read and by acclamation adopted—that is, by a loud and unanimous cry! and a thundering cheer which reverberated through the dome of the old hall.

On motion, the Clerk was ordered to take the bill to the Senate the first moment it formed in session, with the request of the House that the Senate take the bill into immediate consideration.

The House then, on motion, adjourned.

THE SENATE.—At 40 minutes past 12, the Senate, which had adjourned over from yesterday till Monday, assembled in its chamber. The reading of the journal was dispensed with.

The Clerk of the House presented the bill for raising four Regiments of Volunteers, informing the Senate that the bill had been passed by the House, and asking the concurrence of the Senate in its provisions.

The bill was read a first time by the Secretary; all the necessary dispensations were called for and granted: the bill was read a second and third time and passed unanimously.

Mr. Farham offered a joint resolution to this effect: Resolved, That the President is willing to make such appropriations as the Governor of the State may deem necessary or expedient for national defence or national honor.

The resolution being read, he moved a dispensation of the rules, and that the resolution pass to a second and third reading.

Mr. Mayo moved to amend the resolution by adding: And that the whole resources of the State be placed at the disposal of the Governor for those purposes.

It was suggested by Mr. Soule and others that these objects were already embraced in the resolution, and Mr. Mayo withdrew his amendment.

The resolution of Mr. Farham was then read a second and third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Kingsbury moved that the Secretary be instructed to take to the House the bill and resolution forthwith: to inform the House that the Senate had passed unanimously, and without amendment, the bill for raising four Regiments of Volunteers, and the accompanying addition, to which the Senate asked the concurrence of the House. The motion was adopted, and the Secretary proceeded to carry the message to the House.

A loud cheer of approval arose in the lobby of the Senate, but the President instantly suppressed it.

Second Session.

The House re-assembled at ten minutes to twelve. The message from the Senate was received. The joint resolution was read and unanimously adopted. The bill was read and engrossed. It was at ten minutes past twelve reported engrossed, and on motion of Mr. Campbell, it was taken forthwith to the Governor.

The Senate ordered the engrossing of the resolution: it was engrossed, adopted as engrossed, and carried to the Governor by Senators Durant and Garcia. Immediately thereafter a message was received, informing the Senate that the Governor had signed the joint resolution which originated in the Senate.

In the House a message from the Governor was received, informing it that he had signed the bill for raising four Regiments of Volunteers.

The Senate and House then both adjourned Monday.

Appointments by the Governor.

Cassius L. Lacombe, Major General; John W. H. Thompson, Henry A. Lyons, Charles T. Stewart, Emile Wiltz, and J. Watson Keene, Aides-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief La. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Camp near Matamoros, April 28, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge that hostilities have actually commenced between my forces and those of the Mexicans, and that I have need of the services of a considerable number of volunteers. Four regiments have been called from Texas, but as there will be considerable delay in assembling them here, and as my further operations will require still stronger force, I have the honor to request you that hostilities have actually commenced between my forces and those of the Mexicans, and that I have need of the services of a considerable number of volunteers. Four regiments have been called from Texas, but as there will be considerable delay in assembling them here, and as my further operations will require still stronger force, I have the honor to request you that hostilities have actually commenced between my forces and those of the Mexicans, and that I have need of the services of a considerable number of volunteers. 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